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tative Analysis" (with L. J. Curtman), 1910; "Municipal Chemistry" (with other experts), 1911; and "Anesthesia" (with J. T. Gwathmey), 1914.

Charles Baskerville became a member of the American Chemical Society in 1894 and later, as councilor and chairman of important committees, rendered much valuable service. His activities on the society's committee on occupational diseases in the chemical industries were especially prominent. He was one of the most constant attendants upon the annual meetings, effectively laboring for the best interests of the society. He was also a fellow of the London Chemical Society, a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, of the American Electrochemical Society, of the Washington and New York Academies of Science, of the Franklin Institute, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Charles Baskerville's great forte was in making practical suggestions for the better conduct of affairs. At North Carolina and later at the College of the City of New York, he was respected as an able teacher who kept in close and sympathetic touch with his students; but he did not confine himself to the teaching side of education. Upon the completion of the chemical laboratory of the College of the City of New York, which he designed, he took rank among the foremost laboratory directors of the United States. He was indeed an organizer and administrator of the highest order. Indomitably energetic in his executive duties, and aided by an active staff of carefully selected chemical specialists, he succeeded in establishing and operating a strong department, and in consequence his influence extended throughout the institution. Constantly alert to help and keenly interested in bettering conditions, his accomplishments for his associates were numerous. His most attractive personal characteristics led to friendships of weight, which, in turn, benefited his colleagues and students.

An intellect more powerful from its happy union of scientific ability with broad culture has probably not been seen in the American chemical profession. He was inferior to none in extent of literary acquirement, in penetra-

ting and fertile executive ingenuity, and in general equipoise of mind. And withal he tried to be his "own man," generous, kindly and sympathetic. The spirit of goodness is ever the same; but the modes of its manifestation are numberless, and every sterling man is original. The vigor and sincerity of this sterling man made his friendship a treasure.

W. A. HAMOR

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE PENSION AND INSURANCE PLAN OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

A PENSION and insurance plan for the Princeton University teaching staff was adopted on June 19 by the board of trustees at their annual meeting, held in connection with the university's one hundred and seventy-fifth commencement exercises. It provides for the raising of a special fund of \$1,000,000 not later than 1925, to provide the money that will be required under the trustees' action.

The plan, which was placed before the trustees by a special pension committee of which John O. H. Pittney is chairman, supplements the provisions of the Carnegie Foundation, of which about 90 per cent. of the faculty are at present beneficiaries.

Any member of the university teaching staff may, under the plan approved, retire at the age of 65, and every member must retire at 68, provided, however, that in special cases by a vote of the board of trustees an individual may be continued in active service beyond the retiring age period not exceeding three years.

The general provisions of the plan are as follows:

Every member so retiring shall be entitled to receive during the remainder of his life an annual retiring allowance equal to one half of his annual salary as teacher at retirement:

Provided that the obligation of the university shall be reduced by the amount of any Carnegie or similar allowance to which any such member may be entitled. Any member so retiring, not immediately entitled to a Carnegie allowance, shall receive from the university his half salary as before defined (with such additions thereto as may be necessary to qualify him for the maximum Carnegie allowance) until he is entitled to maximum allowance under the Carnegie rules. Any

member of the teaching staff who is entitled to a Carnegie retiring allowance and who forfeits such retiring allowance because of any voluntary act by which the same is forfeited under the Carnegie rules, may be deprived of his retiring allowance from the university.

The university will provide life insurance that shall assure to each member of the teaching staff the payment of \$5,000 on his death before his retirement, payable to his wife if he leaves one, otherwise to his children, or, if he leaves none, then to such person as he may, with the approval of the president, designate.

"An alternative" plan" submitted by the committee on pensions and also approved covers the cases of members of the faculty who hold deferred annuity policies issued by the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America or other companies approved by the university finance committee. The university will, on the request of a member of the faculty and his relinquishment of all benefits under the insurance and pension plan, contribute toward the payment of the premiums on such annuity policies a sum not exceeding five per cent. of his annual salary, nor a maximum of \$300.

#### GIFTS TO THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

GIFTS of \$1,000,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and \$250,000 by Mr. George F. Baker to the American Museum of Natural History were announced by President Henry Fairfield Osborn at a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees last week, when the following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That the trustees accept with grateful thanks the splendid gift of \$1,000,000 presented to the museum by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for its corporate purposes and hereby take pleasure in applying it to the permanent endowment fund, the principal to be kept invested and the income only to be expended for the work of the institution.

This munificent gift, valued at more than a million dollars, is the more appreciated because it is received at a time when the increase of the permanent endowment by at least \$2,000,000 stands as the paramount need of the museum, in order that its scientific exploration and research may not be curtailed and in order that it may continue to render to public education, especially

through the school system of the city and country, a service which is increasing in importance and is receiving universal approval of educators.

Mr. Rockefeller's attitude in his generous terms of gift and in his liberal-mindedness with respect to the use of this fund is a further source of deep satisfaction and encouragement to the trustees because it indicates his hearty endorsement of the aims and purposes of the museum and of the trustees' policy in its development and expresses his belief in the present and future service which it can render to science and education for all the people.

In recognition of Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the museum, the trustees take pleasure in hereby electing him a benefactor.

*Resolved*, That the trustees desire to record their deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Baker for his generous gift of \$250,000, which constitutes the initial contribution to the much needed enlarged endowment for the growth and development of the museum. The trustees deeply appreciate not only the intrinsic value of the gift, but especially the generous attitude of the donor in permitting the unrestricted use of the income of this fund—an action which is indicative of his confidence in the administration of the museum and the aims and purposes of the institution. In recognition of Mr. Baker's earlier contributions, the trustees had previously elected him a benefactor, and can therefore merely express their gratitude to him by extending their heartfelt thanks and best wishes for continued good health and happiness.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION AT ROME

At the meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Rome from May 2 to 10, according to a report in *The Observatory*, the adherent countries represented were Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland and the United States. Greece and South Africa, though adhering to the union, were not represented, while Roumania and Spain were represented, although the formalities connected with adhesion to the union had not been completed.

The list of committees for the coming three years drawn up by the executive committee was adopted. They were as follows, the name of the chairman being given in each case: